B. T. E. 72

THE CITY CLEANED, AND COUNTRY IMPROVEN.

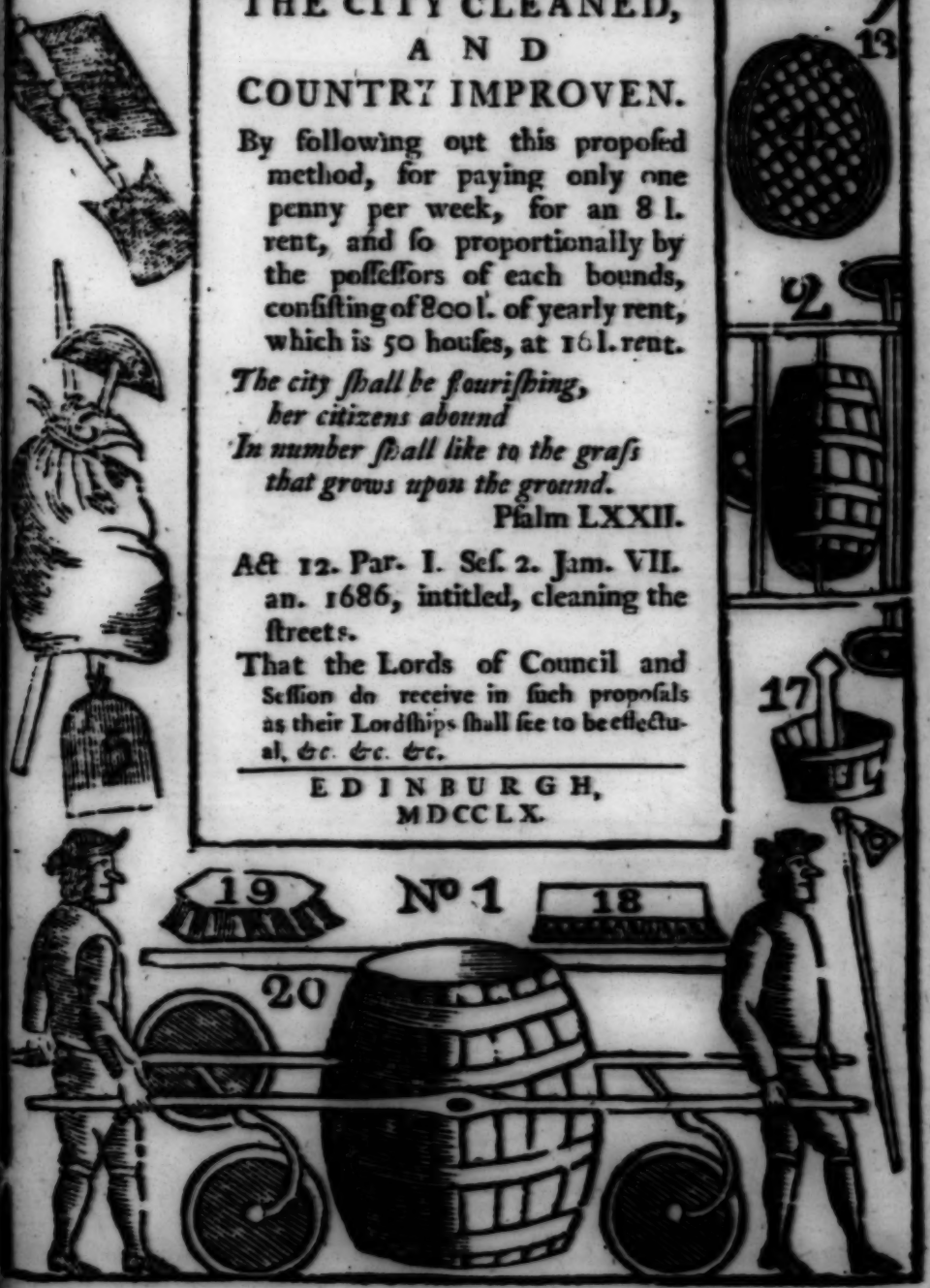
By following out this propoſed method, for paying only one penny per week, for an 8 l. rent, and ſo proportionally by the poſſeſſors of each bounds, conſiſting of 800 l. of yearly rent, which is 50 houſes, at 16 l. rent.

The city ſhall be flouriſhing,
her citizens abound
In number ſhall like to the graſs
that grows upon the ground.
Pſalm LXXII.

Act 12. Par. I. Seſ. 2. Jam. VII. an. 1686, intitled, cleaning the ſtreets.

That the Lords of Council and Seſſion do receive in ſuch propoſals as their Lordſhips ſhall ſee to be effectual, &c. &c. &c.

EDINBURGH,
MDCCLX.



The Explanation of the Plate.

No. 1, and 2, the wheel carriage to hold as much as an ordinary cart, to be wheeled through the whole ſtreets and cloſſes, where carts and horſes cannot go, by the ſame two men who work in the bounds, ſo that no dung or aſhes be laid down to raik on the ſtreets as formerly to the great abuſe thereof, but brought ſtraight to the country farmers carts.

No. 3. Method of carrying all things down ſtairs in a large ſey with ſting and ling, which hanging a little above the centre of gravity, prevents ſpilling and wetting the ſtairs and entries.

No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, a wire riddle for the aſhes, a padle for the ſtairs, a backet for the duſt, and beſom to ſweep the ſtairs and entries, a ſhovel for the aſhes within the houſe, and two raiks ſhaped for the hollow gutter ſtones, and a bag for the aſhes.

No. 12, and 13, a ſhovel and pick-ax for the rubbiſh, for digging and filling it in the carts.

No. 14, and 15, the two veſſels that are to ſtand conſtantly in the houſe, the one the heighth of an kitchen-table, wherein the ſervants muſt put all their foul water, and the other the heighth of an ordinary ſeat, wherein they muſt put the dung and groſs materials, covering it with duſt or houſe ſweepings; and the ſervant-maid, who is moſt careful in this, is intitled to a premium or reward once a year.

No. 16. a ſmall two leaved ſcreen, of four and a half foot high to ſtand before the veſſel; No. 15, in ſome corner of the houſe, which will be an office-houſe to the whole family. No. 17, a ſmall hand-leglen, to fill or empty any veſſel, to prevent ſpilling. No. 18, 19, and 20, two bruſhes for the carpets, and a batton or rod to beat out the duſt.

The

The ARGUMENT and CONTENTS.

I. The Uſefulneſs of the Scheme for the Honour and Intereſt of the City.

II. The pains taken by the Magiſtrates for a Century paſt, to reſtrain the practice of throwing over windows, by pains and penalties in the many and often repeated acts of Council, but have hitherto proven ineffectual.

III. The Errors of ſome Miſtreſſes in hiring their Maid-ſervants.

IV. The Benefit that will redound to the Landlords, whether Poſſeſſors or not, in preſerving their roofs, windows, and even the very walls and foundations.

V. The Benefits that will accrue to the Tenants, yea even to their Servants.

VI. The Benefits that the Country-farmers round the City will reap thereby.

VII. The eaſe and pleaſure of all the Inhabitants, the Magiſtrates, and the whole Society of Conſtables, who are more troubled with this affair than any other branch of their buſineſs.

VIII. Ten or a dozen of Objections obviate, which we frequently meet with from Perſons who endeavour to excuſe themſelves, in order to procure, in reaſonable terms, their voluntary Subſcriptions and Compliance with their other Neighbours.

And, laſtly, The ſundry Articles of the Propoſals to be ſubſcribed or agreed to by the Poſſeſſors and Proprietors, the ſituation of whoſe houſes in the City require the ſame to be done.

INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

AS this Plan is calculate for the Honour and Intereſt of the City, ſo it may juſtly claim the Patronage of all who have its welfare at heart, whilſt it exhibits in a clear View a more effectual Method than hitherto has been offered, for obtaining the deſirable End of clean Streets, and keeping them ſo in all time coming, and a deliverance from the terror of having our cloaths and perſons continually abuſed, and our dwellings rendered uninhabitable, by infecting our naturally wholſome and ſalubrious air; and all this ariſing from that vile practice of throwing over the windows, which is the fountain head and ſource of all this diſorder and harm to the city, and its inhabitants, and has an evident tendency to diſcourage others to frequent thereto, or dwell long therein, eſpecially in ſummer-time.

But before we table the propoſals here offered, it will be neceſſary, in the firſt place, to premiſe ſomething, to demonſtrate the benefits that will ariſe therefrom to all concerned; then, in the next place, to obviate the objections we frequently meet with, from ſundry perſons, who, unleſs they be ſatisfied this way, are averſe to concur therein, which to do, in this place, will ſave much time and argument, when coming to addreſs each one in particular for their ſubſcription and agreement. It is moſt true, that this bad practice of ſervants throwing over the windows, has been a long complained of grievance in this city, and has tended much to the diſhonour and detriment thereof, and been too much the occaſion of the reproach caſt upon us by ſtrangers and foreigners, who have often been heard to affirm for a truth, That, in a city called Edinburgh in Scotland, it rains dung from the heavens every night, and eſpecially on Saturday's night, and Sabbath morning, ſo that the people make their way through a very naſty and offenſive paſſage to church on the Sabbath days.

It is as true, that great pains have been taken by the Magiſtrates, from time to time, for keeping the ſtreets clean, by removing the dung and aſhes; but this noxious evil, and obſtinate diſeaſe, of throwing over the windows, has outſtood all their labour, acts of Council, Dean of Guild courts, for ſtencheling, tirleſing, and locking up windows, Fines, Impriſonments, corporal puniſhments, and baniſhing the city; yet this noxious evil will grow; for ſuch is the ignorance of ſome and obſtinacy of others, that they conſtantly perſiſt in running themſelves

themſelves into this ruinous practice, ſo that the Magiſtrates are quite wearied with them; for when a miſchief of this nature happens, and the ſervants convened before them, they frequently ſwear all point blank; or if ſome, more conſcientious, be ſentenced, their poverty, or ſome one conſideration or another, draws out the pity and compaſſion of the judge and complainer together, who conſent to pardon the crime, and are obliged to put up with the loſs, but leaves the bad reflection upon the city; yea, for the magiſtrates to puniſh as often as the crime is committed is impracticable. Alſo, there is here to be obſerved, a very evil practice of ſome Miſtreſſes, who, agree and paction with their ſervants at hyreing them, for lower wages, becauſe they allow them to throw over the windows all their foul water, aſhes, &c. And it is very evident, That when this method propoſed is gone into, more profit and advantage will redound to both landlord and tenant, yea even to the meaneſt ſervant, than will fully compenſate for all the charges that is propoſed for any of them to be at, the Landlord's part being only the veſſels that ſtand conſtantly in the houſe, and that but once for all at the beginning, the tenants paying the two mens wages quarterly; and the houſhold ſervants are delivered from the laborious and unſavory ſcavenger-work, which they could never perform to purpoſe, or willingly ſubject themſelves to. But to illuſtrate it more fully, upon the Landlords part, they will certainly get a more ſafe, clean, and eaſy entry to their houſes, for want of which many houſes were caſt waſte, except they were ſet to poor and inſolvent tenants, and how difficult it is to eſcape, in many places, with clean cloaths, yea, peoples lives endangered; and how neceſſitate are tender and ſickly perſons, to leave their poſſeſſions in town, and retire to the country for better air, and this bad practice complained of is evidently the only cauſe and occaſion thereof: for it well may be affirmed, that the city of Edinburgh, in reſpect of its ſituation upon ſuch a beautiful and eaſy aſcent of a riſing ground, neither too high nor too low, but in the middle region of the wholeſome air, as is exhibited to us in our natural weatherſcope, which is always in our view, *viz.* the top of Pentland-hills, Arthur's-ſeat, and the Caſtle-hill. Theſe three viewing polls, erected not by human art, but by the good providence of God, to ſhew to us daily, in the ſcale of nature, the bleſſing of our wholeſome ſituation, when we ſee the fogs, miſts, and moiſt vapours, of the upper region, on thir tops, and the damps on the lower ground, when, at the ſame time, our habitations in

the

the middle region, is clear, dry, and lucid. we ſay, may compare with any city in Europe, for ſweet and wholſome air; nor need our tender and delicate people ſeek to Aix-la-chapelle, France, Spain, or Portugal, for that which may be better had at home, eſpecially when the purpoſes of theſe propoſals are effectually obtained, ſo would the needle of argument point another way, to encourage people to leave the lonely, dirty, dungy country, for the well frequented, clean and ſweet city. And will not then the Landlords have a far better chance for ſetting their houſes, and meliorating their rents, beſides preventing great expence they frequently are put to, for Wrights, Maſons, Smiths, Glaſiers, Painters, &c. for repairing the damnified walls, roofs, windows, &c. which are conſtantly damnified, by the higher ſtories throwing over upon the lower, their dung, aſhes, bones, and all manner of filth, refuſe and rubbiſh.

And as to the poſſeſſors or tenants part, That, by the method propoſed, in the plate annexed, as many cinders may be preſerved, for the families uſe, as may more than fully compenſate the mens wages throughout the year; alſo this way of managing the aſhes, will free the city of a gang of moſt offenſive creatures, called Cinder-gatherers, who do a great deal of miſchief in the city; for they are ſaid to be whores in the forepart of the night, thieves, and ſhop-lifters in the middle, and in the morning, riddle their aſhes in our faces impudently.

The benefit that will accrue to the ſervants conſiſts in this; That their cloaths will be leſs expoſed to be ſpoiled, and keep longer clean, their lives in their ſervice be far more comfortable, and they be enabled to go about other buſineſs more creditable and beneficial, for both maſter and ſervant; yea, no good ſervant will take upon them a ſcavenger's work; and, as for others, although they do promiſe, they neither will, nor can do it to purpoſe; for a ſingle perſon, carrying foul water, leaning on their breaſt and belly, cannot well do it without ſpilling, and thereby wet and abuſe the ſtairs, and their own cloaths: again, it will take away all occaſion of tranſgreſſing the acts and laws of the city, which expoſes, and ſubjects them to fines and puniſhments far exceeding their wages for each tranſgreſſion, it will ſuperſede the temptation through ſlothfulneſs; for it will be eaſier for the ſervant to go to the veſſel ſtanding in the houſe for that purpoſe, than to either door or window, and the work they are found incapable to perform, is done for them by others, and at a very eaſy rate; and for the more encouragement of careful and faithful ſervants, it is propoſed, in place of the terror of pains and penalties being inflicted,

inflicted, to give premiums to obedient ſervants, to ſee what effect that will have on our handmaids.

Now, when we have hinted at the benefits that will ariſe to the city, to the landlords, to the poſſeſſors or tenants, and even to the meaneſt ſervant, let us conſider the benefit that will redound to our neighbouring countrymen farmers round the city; they will hereby get a far greater quantity of dung and aſhes, and of a much better quality, and fitter for their purpoſe; ſo that one cart will be better than two or three they ordinarily get; for it is very evident, that a buſhel of aſhes thrown over a window, all the fine calcined aſhes flies away, wherein is contained the ſalts which promotes vegitation, and without which the aſhes are no better than ſterile or dead earth; nor can chamber box dung ſo dealt with alſo, be ever brought to the carts, in the tenth part thereof, for being ſpread upon the ſtreet, or raked along thereon, to bring it together in a heap, it adheres between the cauſeway ſtones, in the moſt unſeemly manner imaginable, to the abuſe of the ſtreets, and loſs of the dung, which, in this way propoſed, will be all preſerved for the country uſe.

And the advantage that will redound to all, is, the bringing about our ſweet and comfortable dwelling together in peace, when all ſuch occaſions of ſtrife and quarrelling is for ever removed; for, when people's entries, houſes, cloaths, or perſons, are abuſed, what quarrellings, threatenings, yea curſings, does it occaſion; upon which poindings by Conſtables, purſuits before courts, &c. commences, which occaſions ſeparation of friends, and good neighbouring correſpondence; nor does the utmoſt this way mend the matter one whit, or cure the diſeaſe; yea, that uſeful ſociety of Conſtables in the city, are more troubled with this affair than any other part of their buſineſs; and they being of the neighbourhood themſelves, who, in the way of buſineſs, are obligated to one another, as all trading people are, ſo that it is with the greateſt reluctancy and uneaſineſs, that they are brought to execute the law againſt their neighbours, all which inconveniencies would be removed, and the propoſed advantages and improvements take place, by coming in to the method propoſed.

Now, to anſwer the objections we frequently meet with:

Objection I. That their own Servants do carry down all thoſe things to the ſtreet, and therefore they need employ none other. *Anſ.* This is but running into the old courſe again. For from the beginning it was the duty of all Servants ſo to do. But how has it been done? daily experience anſwers; That the ſervants

vants have to this day failed in doing of it, notwithſtanding of all their maſter and miſtreſſes orders, and all the pains and penalties the Magiſtrates can inflict, and the many repeated acts Council, commanding and requiring them theſe Threeſcore years by gone to do it, and punishing the delinquents; but all to no purpoſe. And truely, conſidering the height of our houſes in Edinburgh, large Tenements, and ſo many different families entering by one Stair-caſe, and above one another (as is the caſe in no other City) makes it the the more Impracticable for Single Servants to do it, let unreaſonable and narrow-hearted people ſay what they will; for two Men-Scavingers, with the Sting and Say, can carry more water conveniently, without ſpilling on the Stairs, than ten Single perſons can do with an open Jirbling-tub between their hands, to the abuſe of the ſtairs, and their own Cloaths, which renders them none of the moſt agreable members of a family, far leſs Cooks; and all who paſs and frequent theſe Stairs have their cloaths moſt miſerably abuſed on the naſty wett ſteps, eſpecially Women, who cannot evite it in ſome dark ſtairs night or day. From all which this objection comes juſtly to be rejected.

Objection 2. That Jaw-holls or water-ſpouts of Timber, Stone, Lead, &c. may anſwer the purpoſe as well as the method in the propoſals.

It is anſwered, That in antient times there were in this City many ſuch conveyances of foul water, &c. as may be ſeen in the ruins of ſome old buildings; but it ſeems they proving intollerable nuſances in the City, they were by many Acts of Council diſcharged, and clos'd up, not to be uſed in all time coming, for reaſons too long here to be mentioned; but may be ſeen at large in the written Copy when deſired. But to end this objection, the late act of Council of this very Year's date, diſcharges and condemns all theſe Jaw-holls and timber Spouts for Conveying foul water, and ordains them to be taken down wherever they are to be found in the City, under a penalty. All which conſidered, may fully remove this objection.

Objection 3. That the Men-Scavingers may not be honeſt, and ſo occaſion things to be ſtolen. It is anſwered, Honeſt men Servants may be found to work to the families without doors, as well as honeſt Servants within, or Security given for the one as well as for the other; nor is it the man's province to enter the door, but the Servants to bring all to the door to them

them, nor among the eight men who juſt now work at that work, and have ſo done for Sundry years bygone, is there one inſtance or complaint that way, but on the contrary, every thing carefully returned that has been inadvertently caſt out in the foul water, or amongſt the Aſhes.

Objection 4. That the men working ſo early in the mornings is diſturbing to the Families reſt and raiſing up the toil'd Servants too early. The morning is certainly the beſt time for that work, that can be choſen, and when the Servants are habituate thereto, they will eaſily comport with it, as is experienced in more than a hundered Families, to whom theſe men have been working theſe ſundry years, and no inconveniency found therein, and in a little time they will find the benefit of it.

Objection 5. That ſome ſay they imploy a particular perſon of their own chooſing for their own uſe this way, and ſo refuſe to concur with the neighbourhood in the General Scheme. It is anſwered, That this is but running into the old error again, in truſting peoples own Servants, ſo that we ſhall be as uncertain of regular working as ever, and is ſubverſive of the whole Scheme, in refuſing the payment of their proportion of the mens wages, who ſerve in the General the whole bounds, and giving it to another perſon; and it is always found, that thoſe ſingle perſons imployed by Single-Families, are theſe who do moſt tranſgreſs this way; and, as ſaid is, a ſingle perſon cannot work ſo as the two men do; and as it is diſorderly and unneighbourly, ſo it is unreaſonable, when they reap the benefit in common, by living in the midſt of them who pay, yet refuſe to pay their part to whom it ought to be paid.

Objection 6. Some object, That their Families being out of town in Summer or Vacance, therefore it is not incumbent on them to pay as others do.

It is anſwered, for ſuch time as the men have no acceſs, the door being lock'd up, it is to be deducted at their own pleaſure. But for ſuch, and all other Queſtions that may ariſe in the Courſe of the work, they will be regulate by the meeting of the neighbourhood mentioned in the propoſals article 3d

Objection 7. Some again object, That they have no room in their houſe for Setting the two Veſſels propoſed.

It is anſwered, If we keep houſe at all, room muſt be found for what is abſolutely neceſſary, as theſe are; even things leſs neceſſary muſt yield their room to them. We need not ſuppoſe any houſe ſo Straitned as to have no room for a Seat or two, or for a Single table; ſo the Veſſel

for

for containing the Groſs things, is juſt the height of an ordinary Seat, 18 Inches high, and the other for the Liquids, the height of an ordinary table 30 inches high. The veſſel which is appointed for the groſs materials, may Stand in any corner, with two folding leaves of a ſmall ſcreen (as in the figure annext) before it, of 4 foot high, and ſo conſtitutes an office houſe as it were in each family, which will anſwer all the purpoſes that way in the eaſieſt manner imaginable, and being ſo frequently emptied in the courſe of the mens working, will ſuperſed the reflection of the want of public ones, and yea even be more commodious and convenient tho' not to ſuperſede ſome publick ones too.

Objection 8. That the keeping any ſuch thing in the houſe for any time is offenſive for the Smell. It is anſwered, That the principal reaſon for having two Veſſels is, that the groſs and bad ſmell'd things may be kept ſeparate, for they muſt not be mixt together. So the foul water, which is the greateſt quantity in any family, will have no bad ſmell, being removed every day, and the other is to be covered always with houſe ſweepings, dry duſt or aſhes, which is always at hand, and ſo can have no offenſive ſmell. The very houſehold Cat teaches us this piece of natural Philoſophy, in her ſcraping for dry duſt to cover her dung, and there is no better, or more ready way, to overcome and ſuppreſs an ill ſmell than this is. Yea it has the authority of a Divine command, and a precedent from the practice of the Iſraelites in the Wilderneſs, for keeping their camp ſweet and clean tho' more in number than our City.

Objection 9. Some again propoſe, That a General tax be laid on all the houſes in the City according to their rents, that all may pay without exemption equally.

It is anſwered, Theſe do not conſider, That perhaps not one Fourth of the City will be liable in any thing, far leſs in an equality, or without any exemption, ſuch as Writing-chambers, publick offices where no Families are reſiding, Workhouſes, Shops, Cellers, Coffeehouſes, ſome Publick-houſes, laigh houſes off and one with the ground, on the fore-ſtreet, Cowgate, Wynds, Cloſes &c. and a great many houſes, Inns, Stables, &c. in the Graſs Market and Cannongate, and obſcure places in the City, houſes within incloſers and gardens, ſuch as the Lord Minto's, Mr Lockhart's and others, and houſes poſſeſt by one family from top to bottom. Theſe are under no ſuch obligation, as thoſe who inhabit large high and populous Tenements, in frequented Streets. Yet ſome of thoſe, when they ſee the benefit they may partake in being delivered

delivered from the ſkaith and hazard of contiguous Tranſgreſſors, may be prevailed upon to contribute ſome ſmall matter towards the Support of the work in the Bounds they live in, and Some very poor people ſerv'd for nothing. Moreover a publick tax is not ſo cheap or eaſily obtain'd; and is alſo leſs pleaſing and agreable than a voluntary deed by mutual agreement and ſubſcription.

But the moſt common objection we meet with in going about to procure Subſcriptions, and that from the beſt Sort of people is, That, If the reſt of the City did not agree in the Same method, it was needleſs for them to do it. But if they did, they would concur chearfully therein.

It is true the propoſer did meet with this objection, from thoſe who were moſt willing, and many of them did begin, and continues to this day well pleaſed with the Work, and declare that they would not want the Service theſe men do them, for double all their wages. And it is a pity that thoſe who have begun to ſet a good example, ſhould not be followed by others, until it obtain Univerſally in the City, and Suburbs alſo. In order to which theſe preſents are printed, that a copy may be preſented to thoſe Concerned, upon whom it is Incumbent, for their Information, and to facillitate and forward the Subſcriptions and agreement thereto; for it was on condition of others following that theſe did begin, otherways, the foul water ſtream will return to its old channel again, which that it may not do is the only way to anſwer this objection.

Now having obviat all the objections we have met with and hinted at the Benefits that will ariſe to the City, and all the inhabitants and the Country round, it is hoped every one will be determined which ſide to chooſe to, whether to Join with their good neighbours who have begun and acceded to the method propoſed, or to give encouragement to the former abuſive practice, which laſt, if they chooſe, they will very far miſtake their own Intereſt, and peace of Neighbourhood, and lay themſelves open to the Juſt reſentment of the Laws of the City, in their Sundry acts of Council and Dean of Guild Decreets, in exacting penalties, ſtencheling and tirliſing windows upon their own proper charges, which far exceeds all the Mens wages propoſed, nor does it mend the matter one jot. Now as to

The PROPOSALS.

I. THAT each houſe in the City be provided with the two veſſels appointed by the many repeated acts of Council, for more than theſe ſixty years bygone, to be kept in each houſe, for holding all their foul water, *&c.* for forty-eight hours at leaſt, to ſtand conſtantly in the houſe, whoever be the poſſeſſor, which acts have never yet been rightly complied with, and therefore ought now to be done, and theſe veſſels declared to belong to the Landlord's houſe, as any fixed part or pertinent thereof, and to remain therein for all time coming, whoever poſſeſs, as ſaid is; nor let any Landlord eſteem his houſe compleatly finiſhed without them, yea to be more neceſſary than cupboard, kitchen-ſhelves or table; and this being all that is incumbent on the Landlords, and thoſe who are not poſſeſſors themſelves, and have not furniſhed theſe veſſels, are to allow it to be done by the Tenant, out of the rent, they upholding and leaving them in the houſe at their removing.

II. The poſſeſſor, whether Landlord or Tenant, is to pay the two men's wages, which is one penny a week, or a ſhilling in the quarter of a year, for an eight pound rent, and ſo proportionally for any rent; or thoſe who have their clean water brought in to them by the clean watermen, are to pay to the two men-ſcavengers juſt as much as to their clean water-men in the quarter, and no more, for carrying all things propoſed down ſtairs every morning.

III. As many houſes as amounts to L. 800 of yearly rent, are found to be as much as the two men can poſſibly work to every morning, and does conſtitute one bounds, and makes up two men's wages at the foreſaid rate, and each poſſeſſor or proprietor in the ſaid bounds, makes up a meeting of neighbourhood, whereof five make a quorum, to whom the reſt in the bounds do ſubmit all queſtions and differences that may happen in the bounds, for the right management of the whole affair, and to take cognizance of all tranſgreſſions committed in the bounds relating to this affair, and ſo prevent many litigious proceſſes before courts, and that their determination have the full ſtrength of a decreet arbitral, and be valid and ſufficient againſt any in the ſaid bounds, for poinding as effeirs, for the payment of the proportions of the men's wages, and other neceſſaries for the ſaid work, as ſhall be ſtated and proportioned

proportioned by the ſaid meeting of neighbourhood, as arbitration for the whole bounds; and that the ſundry acts of council, made thereanent, be the rule of procedure; and that they meet as often as is neceſſary, upon any recent tranſgreſſion in the bounds; and, when it is needful, to apply to the Magiſtrates, or Guild-council, at the inſtance of the ſaid neighbourhood, with concourſe of the Procurator-Fiſcal of the city, that it may paſs without any charges of court, as is uſual in public affairs, at the Fiſcal's inſtance; and that the Undertaker, to execute theſe propoſals, his ſummoning and executions be valid and ſufficient, before the Magiſtrates, or Dean of Guild court for that purpoſe; and that he have the concurrence of the City-officers when needful to put in execution.

IV. That thoſe who refuſe, or delay to furniſh the ſaid veſſels for their houſe, that the ſame be made and furniſhed upon their charges, and ſeen placed in the houſe, and a warrant granted by the ſaid court of neighbourhood, for payment thereof; and, on refuſal, to poind and appriſe, as the ſaid act of parliament authorizes and ordains, or as their voluntary agreement hereto imports.

V. That theſe men called the high ſcavengers, to diſtinguiſh them from the low ſcavengers or rakers, are not allowed to do any other work throughout the day, ſuch as carrying clean water, coals or other burdens, or going errands out of their bounds, but wait upon it all day, and not to be found out of it any of the ordinary working hours; ſeeing they receive full days wages they muſt work the whole day, and when not carrying down they muſt clean the ſtairs, remove the diſperſed ſtones, and other nuſances, at the direction of the Overſeer.

VI. That no workmen, porters or others, do preſume to let, hinder, or moleſt theſe men in any part of their work in their reſpective bounds, on account of any brotherhood, box, badge, ſociety, or corporation whatſomever.

VII. That, in caſe a tranſgreſſion ſhall happen in a family, who imploy and pay the ſaid high ſcavengers, then the ſervants are to be liable for the fine, and *e contra*, when in a family who do not imploy or pay, then the Maſter or Miſtreſs is liable, and they take recourſe of the ſervants as they ſhall think fit.

VIII. That conſidering the ſmall effects the acts of council inflicting pains and penalties have had, to obtain a chearful obedience from ſervants, we now, after the examp'e of our worthy patriots the Edinburgh Society for encouraging virtue, do propoſe ſmall premiums to the ſervants, who ſhall give

the

moſt ready obedience, in obſerving the men's hours, in the morning, and who ſhall be moſt careful in keeping the Groſs and Liquids in the two veſſels ſeparate, the one from the other, as is appointed to be done, and the fines, if any there be, to be applied this way; or the country farmers may find it their intereſt to give ſome ſmall matter once a year, for preſerving ſo much dung for them this way, which uſed to be all loſt among the foul water.

IX. And laſtly, in regard the firſt thing to be done before the work can be begun, is furniſhing the veſſels and utenſils neceſſary for the work, ſuch as two large ſays, and ſting with their iron work wherewith the men work without doors, which will coſt about twenty ſhillings, a ſmall wheel carriage for the aſhes, *&c.* about twenty ſhillings, and about a dozen of pair of the ſaid veſſels that ſtand conſtantly in the houſe, ready to offer to thoſe who ſhall want them, which will coſt about three or four ſhillings the piece with their iron work, and they begin with a few families at firſt, adding to them afterwards till the whole bounds be made up, and then begin on another bounds, and ſo forth. And though all this be paid by the families at firſt, and but once for all, yet it is but done in the courſe of the work in the firſt quarter of a year, or perhaps the ſecond or third, until the propoſed meeting of the neighbourhood be conſtitute, to proportion and order every thing as ſaid is; ſo ſome muſt be found to advance ſome little money for that purpoſe, till it be repaid as aboveſaid, in the courſe of the work, and ſo it may be circulate in ſetting up the next bounds, and ſo forth, till extended through the whole city, and ſuburbs alſo. And this being the firſt thing to be done, as ſoon as the ſubſcriptions and agreement for the firſt bounds is obtained.

X. That theſe veſſels be made at Robert Bull's factory, as cheap and eaſy as can be, and made offer of to thoſe who want them, that there may be no excuſe, off-putting or delay in the beginning, and that Mr Bull be paid for them upon his delivery of them to the Undertaker, to place them in the houſes, and they pay for them according to Mr Bull's account; and thoſe who ſo advance the money, which will not exceed ſeven or eight pounds, will be repaid it in the courſe of the work when all is ſettled, and the collection is made for the men's wages at the commencement of the firſt or ſecond quarter, and ſo proceed to the next bounds, until it obtain univerſally through the city.

And

And now, in regard the whole ſcheme is calculate, without laying any ſtreſs, charge or burden on the City's public funds or revenue, and that there is nothing ſtipulate for the Propoſer's pains and labour, in compiling and executing, that being referred to the conſideration of the meeting of the neighbourhood in the third article of the propoſals, who are arbitrators for the whole bounds, as they ſhall ſee cauſe, and it is neceſſary that ſome be found out to advance the ſaid ſeven or eight pounds for making the veſſels and inſtruments for the work at the beginning, until it be repaid in the courſe of the work, as is propoſed; and there appears none more competent therefor than the City-Treaſurer, ſeeing the city's profit and honour is ſo intereſted therein.

Now, whatever improvements the ſcheme is capable of, and which is ſeen to be pregnant with a great many, though theſe in ſome part we have hinted at in the written copy, yet have omitted here, to ſave paper and printing, and refer theſe to time, which overcomes and demonſtrates better than argument, and may be ſhewed to thoſe who are deſirous thereof, but as much is ſaid as is ſufficient to recommend it, though nothing more than what is propoſed ſhould for ever proceed therefrom.

FINIS.